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SEQUACHEE VALLEY NEWS-BANNER.

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Sequachee and South Pittsburg, Tennessee.

OMISSION.

I might have said a word of cheer
Before I let him go.
His weary visage baulks me yet;
But how could I forego?
The slightest chance would be the last
To me in mercy given?
My utmost yearnings cannot send
That word from earth to heaven.

I might have looked the love I felt:
My brother had sore need
Of that which—too shy and proud—
He lacked the speech to plead.
But self is near, and self is strong,
And I was blind that day;
He sought within my careless eyes
And went, athirst, away.

I might have held in closer clasp
The hand he laid in mine;
The pulsing warmth of my rich life
Had been as generous wine,
Swelling a stream that, even then,
Was ebbing faint and slow.
Mine might have been (God knows) the art
To stay the fatal flow.

O, word, and look, and clasp withheld!
O, brother-heart, now stilled!
Dear life, forever out of reach,
I might have warned and bled!
Talents misused and seasons lost,
O'er which I mourn in vain—
A waste as barren to my tears
As desert sands to rain!

Ah, friend! whose eyes to-day may look
Love into living eyes,
Whose tone and touch, perchance, may thrill
Sad hearts with sweet surprise,
Be instant, like your Lord, in love,
And lavish as His grace,
With light and dew and manna-fall,
For night comes on apace.

—Marion Harland, in Congregationalist.



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CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

But Clip Davis was not a man to settle down comfortably under any of the amenities. He took possession of the house, searched it thoroughly, locked the inmates in their rooms and put guards in the halls. It was thus impossible for the doctor to inform Hendricks of what was going on, and the next morning he was astonished to learn that four stragglers had been picked up in the woods, brought in and searched and a large quantity of gold taken from their persons. They refused to give any account of themselves and were shut up in an upper room and guarded until they could be sent to Covington. In the course of the day two more were brought in and five hundred dollars in gold taken from each of them. The doctor's nervousness over these proceedings can well be imagined, especially as he could not communicate with Hendricks, and the sheriff's remark, under any other circumstances, would have had a flavor of humor. "We have struck a bonanza," he said; "the woods are full of them." He then sent to Covington for reinforcements and secured the whole neighborhood, making his headquarters at the Laran house until he had got to the bottom of the mystery. The next day in attempting to arrest two tramps one of them was chased far down to the southwest and suddenly disappeared. He undoubtedly reached the Bayou house and communicated with Hendricks, who immediately suspected the truth, and, making up a party of twenty-five mounted men, headed them himself and started off in the night for a reconnaissance. They were out two nights, and on the first afternoon overtook and killed the chasing party of two that was returning to the Laran house. They then went north, picked up one of their own men who had managed to escape from the sanitarium, and learned that Clip Davis was systematically bagging the returning men and had possession of the house.

As it was above all else necessary to protect the return of the men of his regiment, and as the sheriff was on the point of arming the country and preventing it, he determined to make short work of him. It was not a difficult job with his facilities. He got to the Laran house in the night, disposed his men in the woods so as to intercept reinforcements and then picked off the sheriff's men as they appeared on the grounds or balcony. At the first shot, two of them rushed out and were killed on the steps. Clip Davis knew instinctively what this meant. He barred his doors and stationed himself at a window and discharging in killing one of Hendricks' men and disabling another. His idea was to gain time and wait for his reinforcements. The doctor, who saw from his window in the room where he had been locked, what was going on, succeeded in breaking out and went straight to the shaft. In twenty minutes he had ten men in the house. The captives were liberated and a rush made upon Clip Davis who, received them with all the fire he had and was killed at the window.

Hendricks kept this work up with vigor, intending, if possible, to prevent the escape of a single soul who would report the discovery of the gold upon the men. Before two hours were over, he was master of the situation and then waited quietly in the house for the reinforcing party.

The result was a cruel and successful one. The posse of only six men rode up to the gate unobtrusively and had no sooner got upon the inclosure of the lawn, than they were received with a murderous volley from the house and another from the wood. In a moment the lawn was strewn with their bodies.

Hendricks knew very well that all this meant war and he faced it with a vigorous military energy. He converted the house into a fortress and barracks and began moving all that was valuable into the cave.

As the affair was reported to the governor of Tennessee, it looked like an organization of robbers who had taken possession of the Laran house for their headquarters. He therefore appointed a new sheriff and placed the Memphis Tigers (eighty men) and the Crockett Fusiliers of Paducah (sixty four men) under his orders with instructions to proceed at once to Tipton county and arrest the gang. Adj. Gen. Luskomb met part of the troops and the sheriff of Marshall and proceeded overland with them to Laran.

The sanitarium stood upon a rounded knoll of about ten acres, corresponding to another and larger knoll which Hendricks had by measurement fixed upon as the crown or roof of his rotunda. The ground sloped gradually to the road two hundred feet away, which road marked the valley between this hill and another slight but extended excavation that began on the other side and stretched away eastward into the wilderness.

To the west there was a clearing and the stables and extensive outhouses, and beyond a heavy timber belt that ran with occasional breaks almost to Marshall. It was from this direction that the troops came. They surrounded the house in the early morning and the adjutant general, on a fine white horse in full uniform and gold epaulettes and cocked hat and sword, rode upon the lawn and in an impressive voice called upon all the house to surrender.

A voice from the house replied: "This is private property. If the commanding officer will come in, I will confer with him."

There was a consultation on horseback, the sheriff and the general

rifle at short range and he half raised himself in the stirrups and fell heavily backward upon the horse's haunches, the pistol falling upon the ground. Hendricks stepped down and picked it up as the horse reared and backed away—and at that moment a crack of firearms was heard and he went quickly back into the house and shut the door.

As soon as he got to an opening in the barred window, he saw the general wildly galloping up and down, flourishing his sword and calling upon his men to fall in. But many of them were past falling in. Their bodies were conspicuous by their uniforms, lying where they had fallen in the grass and the rest were huddling confusedly, running indeterminately into the trees at the foot of the slope under a murderous fire from all parts of the house.

He could see when the general turned his head that a stream of blood was running down his face from a cut in the temple and had dyed his white whiskers.

Wounded as he was, the old general succeeded after awhile in withdrawing his men across the road to the opposite acclivity, where under the shelter of some rocks, he reformed them and tried to encourage them. His condition was a distressing one. He had lost, out of a hundred and forty-four men, at least fifty. He could not even bring them all off and consequently did not know if they were killed or wounded. The sheriff was dead. He had no hospital stores or stretchers, for it would have required more than the ordinary military presence to have calculated upon such a reception as this. However, he did the best he could, and the first act was to dispatch couriers to the nearest telegraph station to summon assistance and notify the governor, he giving up his own horse to one of the messengers.

What was his surprise about noon to receive a communication from the house. A man dressed like an ordinary workman was brought into his little camp by a picket and delivered the following note with a military salute: "To the Commanding Officer: 'Sir: You can safely remove your dead and wounded. If you are in need of bandages, surgical assistance or medical stores, and will send for them, they will be supplied until you

receive help from the state. Respectfully, 'OFFICER COMMANDING OPPOSING FORCES.'"

The audacious coolness of this proceeding aroused the old general to an eruptive state of indignation. He tore the message to pieces and ordered the arrest of the messenger. Half an hour later another arrived.

"I am ordered," he said, "to say to you that if you do not release the messenger a sufficient force will be sent to take him."

"Away with him!" shouted the irascible old general. "If he attempts to escape shoot him."

During the night Gen. Waterson and Fenning got in at the bayou entrance, and before morning Gen. Luskomb's forces were fallen upon and completely routed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In June of that year there appeared in several of the Indiana papers the following advertisement:

"MILITARY EXCURSION.
"Uniformed military companies in Indiana, wishing to join the excursion battalion to make a summer visit to New York in July, will please report to Lieut. Bidwell at Indianapolis. The usual inducements are offered to organized companies to join this pleasure party. The battalion will be the guest of New York for two days."

This vague announcement of a projected excursion did not fail to attract some attention in New York. Several of the papers referred to it in paragraphs, which briefly stated that the militia of Indiana intended to visit the city during the summer.

On the 6th of July the superintendent of police in New York received a formal letter from Indianapolis saying that if the arrangements could be completed a regiment of Indiana militia would visit the city on or about the 12th, and asked for the usual right to parade and a police guard to clear the streets. At the time of the receipt of the letter every man of the regiment was in New York. The men of the force were so widely and carefully distributed that a military organization was invisible. Each man had in his possession a light uniform consisting of a blue flannel shirt, duck trousers and belt, a thin glazed hat, a knapsack and Spencer rifle with twelve rounds of

ball cartridges. This uniform could be put on in a few moments.

At half-past five on the morning of the 12th the men thus equipped came to Tompkins square from all points of the city. The inhabitants in the neighborhood looked on with the lazy interest that a military parade awakens in the metropolis, but no one knew or cared to inquire whether the regiment had arrived en masse by an early train or had come in the night before.

The troops had to wait till nine o'clock for the platoon of mounted police that was to precede them. Gen. Waterson, the colonel commanding, communicated with the sergeant of the squad through his adjutant. They had been invited, he said, to visit Wall street and the sub-treasury. They were then to march to Gen. Grant's tomb for battalion evolutions.

It does not appear that any suspicions up to this time were awakened in the police, who regarded the conspicuous cartridge belts of the men as a piece of western military nonsense, and it was not within their line of duty to question the visit of the officers to the sub-treasury. If the sub-treasury did not want their western visitors they would shut the doors in their faces.

It was twenty minutes past nine when the regiment, preceded by the police, and with the colonel and his staff, dismounted, left the park and it was ten o'clock when it wheeled into Broadway at Eighth street, making a solid and formidable appearance in its homely uniforms and soldierly bearing.

Nothing occurred along the route of consequence to interfere with its progress. The inhabitants looked upon it as part of the constantly recurring show of that highway; careless remarks were here and there made about the cheap get-up, but the crowds eyed it carelessly and went on their way. It was just fifteen minutes of eleven when the Trinity clock when the armed force turned into Wall street and five minutes later it had come to a halt in front of the sub-treasury building. The regiment filled all the space on the Wall street side and extended around into Nassau and Broad streets. The lines were quietly and quickly but effectually formed and the sub-treasury was, for the time being, cut off from interference.

We have in Police Sergeant McGuire's account and in Gen. Waterson's report sufficient data from which to form some idea of the scene. The sergeant says: "I don't think ten minutes had passed when I found the whole of the broad steps leading up to the building covered with soldiers, leaving only a space of ten feet in the center, and the colonel and his staff followed by another hundred men were marching up that alleyway into the building. One of the patrolmen, who was as much astonished as I was, asked me what the regiment was going to do in the building, and I made some careless answer. There was a black crowd of people down in Broad street looking on and most of the office windows in the neighborhood were crowded with people, but there was no excitement. The men on the steps looked as if they were drawn up for a show, but I calculated that it would take the whole police force of the city to dislodge them. The first thing that gave me a twinge was that, after the troops went in, none of the people who were doing business inside came out, and the soldiers wouldn't let anybody go in. Inspector Fairchild, who didn't like the looks of things, turned his badge out, took two men and insisted on going in to see what was being done. We waited over half an hour and they did not come back, but the company of troops that had gone in had come out, fallen into line, and another hundred men had been marched in. Word was then sent to the central office. It was about twelve o'clock. It was three-quarters of an hour before the superintendent and another inspector arrived. They went at once into the building, where they were placed under guard. We were then ordered back, outside of the lines, by one of the captains."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CUBA'S GOVERNMENT.

Its Form Will, of Course, Be Dictated by This Country.

Grave Problems Which Must Be Solved in the Near Future by President McKinley and the Congress.

(Special Washington Letter.)
Now that this republic has passed through an epoch of war our greatest statesmen are studying the new problems before our people, for we are entering an epoch of peace for which we seem to be unprepared.

To one of his cabinet ministers President McKinley has said: "We were wholly unprepared for war, and we are as wholly unprepared for peace. The conditions which confront us are of the most grave portent."

The meaning of this solemn view of the situation is that the giant republic of the western hemisphere is obliged, by the course of events, to take its place among the foremost nations of the world; and our statesmen must grapple with the duty of governing people outside of our original borders, and entirely unlike our own people by birth, traditions and aspirations.

Five of our ablest statesmen are now in the territory of Hawaii, 2,100 miles from San Francisco, and they are charged with the duty of investigating the conditions there, the capabilities of the people for self-government, the educational condition and facilities of the people; and those statesmen will make a report with recommendations for the formation of a government suitable to our new territorial possessions.

Another commission will be appointed to make similar examination and investigation concerning the best government to be given to the long-misgoverned people of Puerto Rico. The kind of government which may be suitable to Hawaii may be entirely unsuitable for the people of Puerto Rico. Wisdom, prudence, sagacity, Christian charity and patriotic purpose must be the controlling impulses of the men upon whom these responsibilities primarily devolve. Ultimately these problems must be solved by the president and by the congress. The recommendations of our commissioners, however, will have great influence in directing the channels in which the thoughts of other statesmen must flow.

Very recently in this city a popular preacher unintentionally and unwittingly made many enemies for himself by declaring himself to be earnestly opposed to sending money to foreign missions. He said: "God gave to the Jews a religion which was suited to their peculiar mental caliber. He gave a different form of religion to the Arabians, Persians, Hindus and Chinese. These religions are suitable to those classes of intellect. It will be many centuries before the religion of Christ envelops the world; because it takes many centuries for the development of the mighty plans of the Almighty. Therefore I am in favor of spending our missionary money upon

the heathen in our own country; and when our country is evangelized the religion of the Cross will go beyond the seas."

Whether this theory is right or wrong, the reader will determine. The sentiment is quoted to illustrate the problem which confronts this government and this people. Our strong men realize the great differences in races, and the fact that arguments will convince one class of people, while nothing but force will convince another class. And this is true where the races seem to be equally intelligent and well informed.

For example, the differences which have existed between Great Britain and this country have been adjusted by statesmen, solely by the application of logical argument to existing facts. But argument was wasted on Spain, and nothing but force, nothing but the terrible punishment of war could bring that people to a realization of the difference between humanity and barbarity in the treatment of an innocent and suffering people.

One of the members of the cabinet recently told the writer that the subject before the cabinet meetings during the past two weeks has been what kind of government to give to the people

ple who are dependent upon us for government. These responsibilities have come upon us as part of a providential plan and purpose. The people and the government of the United States did not originally seek the expansion of our boundaries. Circumstances compelled us to go to the relief of the tortured, starved Cubans; and in doing so there has been committed to our care the grave responsibilities thus outlined.

The people of Hawaii and the people of Puerto Rico come into our national family with rejoicings. They give glad welcome to our flag, and with the glee of children they come into our home. We receive them with manifestations of pleasure. We must treat them with kindness and consideration, and must realize that they must have time to become accustomed to new laws and to the honest administration of those laws.

The people of the Philippines, so many of them as shall become a part

of our country, are savages, guided and directed by men of savage instincts. The government at Washington realizes at the outset that a large standing army must be maintained at Manila because those people understand nothing but the arguments of force.

The people of Cuba are to be given a stable government of their own. If they are capable of self-government. But they are also of a class capable of first realizing only the argument of force, and it is presumed that there must be a standing army of not less than 100,000 soldiers of the United States maintained on the island of Cuba for an indefinite length of time.

The Cuban insurgents fought for independence. They did not fight alone for relief from Spanish oppression. They have established a form of government and call it a republic. But the plain people are ignorant, illiterate and without anything like an adequate knowledge of the value of the ballot. They have in their midst a number of shrewd men who have formed for them a government on paper, but it is not a stable government. To permit those Cuban political leaders to at once obtain control of the island would be to transfer the ignorant masses from Spanish rapacity to the rapacity of Cuban leaders who have Spanish blood in their veins, and who would as mercilessly oppress them, all the while deducing them with the belief that they were governing themselves.

It was because President McKinley foresaw the danger of this probable condition that he exerted his powerful influence and succeeded in preventing the congress from recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. Since our army and navy have subdued the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba, if there had been any actual government in existence, some manifestations of such government would have been made. But there is no capital, no presidential headquarters, no congress, no department of state; in fact, nothing to indicate that the Cuban republic ever had any existence.

Gen. Gomez, Gen. Garcia and the others who have armed followers are likely to cause a great deal of trouble for our country in the efforts which will soon be made to give a stable government to the Cuban people. They have fought for spoils, for their own enrichment. They will be satisfied with nothing else. They have already so indicated. Gen. Garcia, with his rag-tag and bob-tail army left Santiago in high indignation because Gen. Shafter would not permit the pillage of Santiago.

It is the opinion of our best and strongest statesmen that good government can be given to Hawaii and Puerto Rico with but little show of armed force. Those peoples do not require the argument of force. They are tractable, and desire to do right. At the outset there must be force used at Manila; probably for at least a full generation. But ripe statesmanship will be required to deal with the solution of the problem of what will be the best government for each of these possessions.

The Cuban republic will wait awhile. The form of government will be dictated by this country. As a result of this war the United States is responsible before the nations of the world for the protection of the Cubans from their own inherent enemies as well as from foreign aggressors; and the good faith of the United States stands pledged to give to Cuba a stable government. This problem cannot be solved at once. The situation is grave, and its gravity is fully realized in the capital of this republic.

SMITH & FRY.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
(Military Governor of the City of Santiago.)

GEN. GOMEZ, GEN. GARCIA AND THE OTHERS WHO HAVE ARMED FOLLOWERS ARE LIKELY TO CAUSE A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE FOR OUR COUNTRY IN THE EFFORTS WHICH WILL SOON BE MADE TO GIVE A STABLE GOVERNMENT TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE. THEY HAVE FIGHTED FOR SPOILS, FOR THEIR OWN ENRICHMENT. THEY WILL BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING ELSE. THEY HAVE ALREADY SO INDICATED. GEN. GARCIA, WITH HIS RAG-TAG AND BOB-TAIL ARMY LEFT SANTIAGO IN HIGH INDIGNATION BECAUSE GEN. SHAFER WOULD NOT PERMIT THE PILLAGE OF SANTIAGO.

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